

# The Daily Clarion.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.  
By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale.  
SUNDAY - - - FEBRUARY 6, 1876.

## A Good Time to Unload.

A sketch of a Congressional debate in which Hon. O. R. Singleton participated, is given in another column. Our member need not have hesitated in answering the inquiry of the cunning Down-Easter (who was playing for a political advantage), if the South demands the refunding of the cotton tax? Mr. Singleton might have answered promptly on the spot that she does not. The tax was an unjust discrimination against the people from whom it was collected, but it is one of those wrongs inflicted upon the losing side in the war which cannot be repaired without inflicting greater injury upon itself than would be repaid by the benefit it could hope to derive. Besides, the claims have long since passed from the original producers of the cotton into the hands of speculators, whose only hope of passing a refunding bill is based upon the purchasable material with which they would have to deal in Congress. The measure, if it ever came to the South, would come tainted with corruption. There may be occasions when the end will justify the means, but this is not one of them.

The preservation of the liberties of the people, and the rescue of the Government from the grasp of the corruptionists, proscriptionists and public revenue thieves, should be the paramount aim of the men to whom the leadership of the Democratic party has been confided, and if it be necessary to lighten the good old craft in order that she may surmount the breakers and ride safely into port, we implore them to unload her not only of the pretended scheme to refund the cotton tax, but (for the present at least) of the Mississippi River Levee and the Southern Pacific Railroad schemes. The country can better afford to wait a century for the accomplishment of those measures than to endure another term of Radical misrule.

**NO SUCH RECORD.**—Mr. Fowell, of Lauderdale, introduced a resolution in the Senate, calling for the record of charges against the present Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Compton. The Governor replied: "No such report is, nor ever has been, to my knowledge, on file in the Executive office."—Pilot.

This is not a correct statement of the case. The document called for was not "a record of charges," but the report of the Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum upon certain rumors with which the name of the Superintendent of the institution had been associated. The report was made to the Governor by his authority and was withheld from the public. The Senate, assuming that it ought not to have been withheld, made a call upon him for it and was answered that the document could not be found in the Executive office. Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Fowell, a resolution was passed authorizing a committee to inquire of the Trustees (Messrs. D. N. Barrows, W. B. Taylor, J. W. Robinson and Dr. J. L. Carter) into the nature of the report, or to discover a copy of the same.

The Senate has re-adopted the former joint rules of the two Houses, with the exception of the twenty-second, governing the counting of the votes for President. This abrogates the rule which allowed either House to reject the electoral vote of a State in the joint session, but it leaves open the question how the votes shall be counted, and what shall be done when there are two certificates from the same State.—St. Louis Republican.

Considering the consequences that may result from a difference between the two Houses in counting the vote, no more important business will devolve upon Congress than the adoption of a plan for that purpose.

**GOV. HENDRICKS**, of Indiana, has issued a proclamation against a mob in Bartholomew county, charged with breaking down the toll-gates and inflicting other damages on the property of a corporation in that State. We are not apprised that the alleged lawlessness has induced the Federal Administration to hasten to the scene with its bayonets.

**H. H. CHALMERS**, Esq., one of the ablest members of the Mississippi bar, is spoken of in connection with the place soon to become vacant on the Supreme Court bench.

## What the People Say.

By way of showing what the people say on the subject of impeachment, we have extracted the following from a letter of a prominent citizen of Yazoo county:

"I have not seen a man yet who opposes impeachment. All the people I have talked to look on it as a matter of course. Yazoo county may be set down as unanimous on the subject."

"J. C. P."

## MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

SATURDAY, February 5, 1876.  
Lt.-Gov. Davis (col.) in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. New; absent 7.  
Mr. Reynolds gave notice of the introduction of a bill.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Taylor, chairman, reported the bill to exempt from taxation all obligations for the payment of money given in the purchase of lands, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Furlong, chairman, reported the bill to repeal an act to aid in the construction of the Vicksburg and Nashville Railroad, with the recommendation that it do not pass. Also, H. B. to increase the facilities of travel by railroad, and S. B. to facilitate the construction of telegraph lines, recommending their passage.

Mr. Thompson, for the Committee, reported bills for the relief of James L. Borden, and for the relief of Geo. Ann Morrison, a minor, with the recommendation that they do not pass; also for the relief of T. M. Mose, of Yazoo county, with amendments, recommending that an appropriation has already been made to pay said claim (see act approved March 6th, 1875, Acts of 1875, page 38). The Committee therefore recommended no further action.

Mr. Stone, chairman, reported to incorporate the banking house of Lewis Bishop & Co., of Columbus, with amendments, and recommended that it do pass.

Mr. Graham, chairman, reported H. B. to amend the act requiring all persons holding Choctaw county warrants to present them for registration; H. B. to amend the act making an appropriation to defray expenses incurred by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, approved March 6, 1875, with amendments, and recommended that they do pass.

Mr. McNeil, chairman, returned the Governor's Contingent Fund report, and requested its reference to the Joint Committee on said fund. Referred.

### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Reynolds: To divide the State into nine Chancery Districts, and to provide for the appointment of a Chancellor for each District; also to amend section 1066, Code of 1871, in relation to tenure of offices and appointment of officers by the Governor; also to amend section 1166, Code of 1871, in relation to final accounts of guardians, administrators and executors; also to amend section 1217, Code of 1871, relating to the investment by guardians, also to extend the powers of Chancery Clerks; all referred.

By Mr. Sims: To regulate the compensation of Sheriffs in certain cases; also to repeal an act repealing the stock law of Lowndes county; both referred.

By Mr. McNeil: For the relief of certain tax payers of Pontotoc county, correcting erroneous assessments; referred.

By Mr. Fowell: To amend the amendatory act to the charter of Macon; referred.

By Mr. Fowell: To amend an act establishing the records in the office of J. L. Morris, Esq., Justice of the Peace in District 1, Lauderdale county, which was a law by limitation, February 15, 1875; referred.

### SENATE BILLS.

To amend section 410, Code of 1871, relating to appeals to the Supreme Court; indefinitely postponed.

For the relief of George Ann Morrison, a minor, was indefinitely postponed; yeas 20; nays 3; absent, S. Mr. Sims moved to reconsider; carried, and the bill was recommitted.

To confer upon the Mayors of incorporated towns jurisdiction as Justices of the Peace; passed. To facilitate the construction of telegraph lines; Mr. Graham moved to re-commit the bill to the Judiciary Committee; carried. To amend section 1121, Code of 1871, relating to petitions by guardians for sale of land; Mr. Albright (col.) moved to re-commit to the Committee on Claims; carried. To exempt from taxation all obligations for the payment of money given for the purchase of lands; indefinitely postponed. The bill for the relief of James E. Barkley was indefinitely postponed.

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The joint resolution amending the Constitution, to abolish the office of Lieutenant-Governor (see amendment elsewhere) passed its second reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barry, Callicott, Carter, Catchings, Everett, Fowell, Fitzgerald, Foote, Furlong, Graham, Griffin, Hooker, McCaskill, McClure, McNeil, Mendenhall, Morgan, Oldham, Reynolds, Shirley, Sims, Smith, Stone, Taylor, Thompson, Thornton, Tuttle—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Stewart—2.  
ABSENT AND NOT VOTING—Messrs. Allen, Chalmers, Gray, Johnston, Metts, Pratt, Terry, White—8.

### HOUSE BILLS.

To incorporate Canton H. and L. Co., No. 1.  
Mr. McCaskill moved to indefinitely postpone; carried.

The bills to repeal the anti-liquor laws of Brookville, of Supervisors' Districts 2 and 5, Leake county, and of Macon were passed.

To amend section 2786, Code of 1871, relating to section allowing \$200 to citizens for making arrests; to secure and perfect judicial records, and to enable litigants to dispense with professional jurors; were severally indefinitely postponed.

To amend certain laws in relation to habeas corpus. The committee's amendments were adopted, and the bill passed.

To amend the corporate laws of Senatobia; passed.

To amend section 871, Code of 1871, in relation to persons upon whom fines, forfeitures, penalties and amercements have been imposed; passed.

To properly construe the law with reference to married women; passed.

To amend section 1907, Code of 1871, requiring lawful fences to be only five feet high, was lost on its passage.

Several other House bills were considered and recommitted.

### EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of the following officials:

TRUSTEES ALCOHOL UNIVERSITY—H. W. Warren, of Leake county; J. J. Smith, of Claiborne county; Geo. W. Boyd (col.), of Warren county, and J. Tarbell, of Hinds county.

The Senate has refused to confirm the following:

TRUSTEES ALCOHOL UNIVERSITY—A. T. Morgan of Yazoo county, H. H. Trueheart (col.) of Holmes county.

TRUSTEES DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE—J. W. Hough, of Hinds county.

TRUSTEES OF BLIND INSTITUTE—A. G. Packer, of Holmes county.  
Adjourned.

## HOUSE—TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

SATURDAY, February 5, 1876.

No session.

## Senate Joint Resolution to Abolish the Office of Lieutenant-Governor.

The following are the provisions of the joint resolution, which has passed its second reading in the Senate, providing for the submission to the people of an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the office of Lieutenant-Governor:

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, (two-thirds of each branch concurring therein,) That the following article be proposed to the qualified electors of this State, as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, to be voted upon by them at the next general election to be held in this State, either for approval or rejection, which, if approved by their vote, shall be valid as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

### ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. Sections 11, of article IV, and 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, of the Constitution of this State, are hereby abrogated and annulled.

SEC. 2. The Senate shall choose a President from among its number.

SEC. 3. When the office of Governor shall become vacant by death, or otherwise, the President of the Senate shall possess the powers and discharge the duties of said office and receive compensation as the Governor during the remainder of the term of office of such Governor. When the Governor shall be absent from the State, or unable, from protracted illness, to perform the duties of his office, the President of the Senate shall discharge the duties of said office and receive said compensation until the Governor be able to resume his duties. But if from disability or otherwise the President of the Senate shall be incapable of performing said duties, or if he be absent from the State, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall assume the office of Governor, and perform said duties and receive the same compensation as the Governor; and in case of the inability of the foregoing officers to discharge the duties of Governor, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate to elect a President who shall assume the office of Governor and discharge the duties and receive the compensation thereof.

### Letter from Dr. Backstrom.

WATER VALLEY, MISS., Jan. 29th, 1876.  
MESSRS. EDITORS: A leisure hour is embraced to pen a few thoughts to THE CLARION. I am glad to see our friends generally disposed to act in solid phalanx—a departure from which would endanger the benefits to be derived from our late political victory. But, sure as suns shall continue to rise and set, those who either from timidity or something worse, shall embarrass or throw obstacles in the way of such a consummation, will be held to a fearful responsibility for the consequences, by those who have suffered and struggled to inaugurate a better order of things into our late political chaos. I have existed for the last few years.

Though many were disappointed in their choice for United States Senator, all will cheerfully acquiesce in what was done. The patriotic course of the distinguished gentlemen whose friends had brought forward their names in the Senatorial contest, has elevated them in public estimation, and, especially, did Gen. George, in the caucus proceedings, warm up the hearts of the people toward him, where already he had a lodgment worth more than Senatorial honors. Our political friends are much gratified to learn that the able statesman and high-toned gentleman, General Nathaniel Hawthorne, has taken to hand the impeachment case against Ames. It will always be safe to follow his lead unless on the battlefield, when you might get too near the "flashing of the guns." Should a successful prosecution of this suit fail or be embarrassed, from a want of moral courage or selfish considerations on the part of any, let all such be "anathema memento." There is no middle ground. Timidity at a time and on an occasion of this sort, "betrays like treason." I see that our Legislators are not losing sight of the main object of their mission to Jackson, viz: to clear the track of all obstructions and incumbrances that impede the way to a full development of whatever conduces to the prosperity of the State. It should be first attended to, and as little local and picaresque legislation as possible. This will necessarily be a protracted session, if our Legislators discharge the duties charged with, and not a criterion as to time for subsequent Legislatures. I have no sense enough to understand this thing, and I hope there will be no "bumbo" speeches made on this or any other line, until their work is done. If so, and for popularity at home, it will not pay. Let all unnecessary offices, many created for the purpose of rewarding creatures for dirty work done and to do, in carrying out their master's will, however atrocious, but eating out the substance of an impoverished people. But at the same time, it is bad economy not to pay remunerative compensation for necessary service. I do hope our Legislature, as far as in their power lies, will give us an able and upright judiciary. It is the very palladium of our safety, and I have no point of view.

I have noticed that our correspondent has suggested a law against carrying concealed weapons; he might as well have added one against carrying match boxes—our dwelling and gin houses are frequently burned by incendiaries. The remedy for the improper use of these things is in wholesome laws, and particularly in efficient and incorruptible officers, with home culture. It is too much on a blue with the vile legislation in our State, by the miserable offspring of the God-and-morality party that have been running our State government for the last few years. Another thought: Some things are as incompatible to mix up in legislation, as in the practice of medicine, an Assessor and Collector of taxes—collector of money and keeping it.

I have just read Mr. Hillyard's communication. I hope the Legislature will not entertain his views in regard to the introduction of immigrants into our State. I wish rather need legislation to keep our people at home, than to burden them with taxes to have others to come among us. Already many poor men with families and young men unincumbered, are leaving our State, and seeking homes in Texas, Arkansas and other States, driven from among us by heavy taxation and an unimproving future. All that is needed on this subject is to have wise and judicious laws, and these enforced, and if we use the same exertion to keep them, we did get control of the State government, we can inaugurate such a condition of things, that immigration will as seek its level.

Very respectfully,  
J. L. BACKSTROM.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 12½.

## LAW.

—OF THE—  
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.  
Joint Resolution in Relation to the State Library.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the State Librarian to keep the State Library open every night, Sunday excepted, till the hour of 10 o'clock, during the sitting of the Legislature.

Approved February 2d, 1876.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Discussion of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, in which other Topics are Introduced, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 3d.

Mr. Singleton, who had charge of the bill as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, advocated the passage of economy, on which the bill was formed, and declared that the general depression of business throughout the country rendered this economy an imperative duty. He said that official salaries had grown out of all proportion to what they had been in the better days of the republic. When Edward Everett was minister to England, Gen. Cass to France, and Wheaton to Prussia, the salary then paid to these men was satisfactory, and what was it? Nine thousand dollars a year. He had never heard of the ministers of those days writing essays on poker or dealing in the stocks of Emma mines, in order to add to their means. [Laughter.] They were gentlemen of the highest order of respectability, sans peur et sans reproche.

Mr. Singleton, in the course of further remarks, referred to what Mr. Hale, of Maine, had said last week in reference to the claims of Southern citizens, and said that he was tired of these reflections upon Southern men. He was himself a Southern man from the hair of his head to the soles of his feet, but he had not come here for the purpose of getting up discord. He had come for the purpose of peace, and he wanted Southern Representatives treated like gentlemen. He accused the Republican politicians in the House with an effort to create discord, and thereby make political capital, but he knew the people saw through this design.

Mr. Singleton said he had three schemes to accomplish in this Congress. One was to improve and protect the levees of the Mississippi, and to reclaim the alluvial soil of the delta, which would be of more value than all the Black Hills in the country, as seven million bales of cotton could be raised on this reclaimed land.

Mr. Hale, (Rep.) asked him to state what the other schemes were.

Mr. Singleton replied that another was the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Hale: Is not the refunding of the cotton tax another?

Mr. Singleton: I do not propose to discuss that question now.

Mr. Willis, (Dem.) of New York: The Democratic party does not propose to help the South by building a Southern Pacific Railroad. We will leave it to our Republican friends to do so.

Mr. Douglas, of Virginia, asked Mr. Hale by what authority he spoke of the gentleman from Mississippi (Singleton) as the representative of the Southern Democracy?

Mr. Hale replied that his authority was the position which gentlemen occupied as a Southern man; because he spoke distinctly for the Southern Democracy, and also because he (Singleton) had been selected as one of the Southern representatives on the money committee of the House—the Appropriation Committee.

Mr. Holman, (Dem.) of Indiana, declared that the Democratic party of the House was neither for the Southern Pacific Railroad, nor for the refunding of the cotton tax.

Mr. Douglas, of Virginia, denied the right of Mr. Hale, or any other Republican member, to designate the member from Mississippi, or a member from any other State, as the representative man of the Southern Democracy.

He (Douglas) represented a part of the Southern constituency, but he was not prepared to inform the gentleman from Maine what might be or what might not be the ultimate action of the Southern Democrats on this floor on these measures. He was not a member of the Southern Democracy, but he was a member of the National Democracy which had come here to reform some of the abuses of the government.

Mr. Hale: My friend from Mississippi is more frank than the gentleman from Virginia, and has given up the notion of what we may expect from that section. I did not expect by a single question, to stir up so much of a hornet's nest as I seem to have done. My friend from Indiana (Holman), who opposes the Southern Pacific Railroad, wants this discussion to stop, and I have no wonder at it; but he must not hold me responsible, he must settle with his colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. Holman: I understand the gentleman from Mississippi surely to express his opinion in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad (several Democratic members—"That is all," and in favor of the refundment of the cotton tax. Now, is not that all?

Mr. Hale: No, sir.

Mr. Holman: Excuse me; and also that the Government spend money in the rebuilding of the Mississippi levees. Does not the gentleman from Indiana (Holman), who opposes the Southern Pacific Railroad, wants this discussion to stop, and I have no wonder at it; but he must not hold me responsible, he must settle with his colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. Singleton disclaimed being considered a representative of the party. He had simply expressed his own views, and nobody else was to be held responsible for them.

THERE is a rumor on the street that U. S. District Attorney Dedrick has been removed, and Chancellor H. R. Ware appointed in his stead.

The wife of the late Prof. Agassiz arose one morning and proceeded, according to custom, to put on her stockings and shoes. At a certain stage of this process, a little scream attracted Mr. Agassiz's attention, and not having yet risen, he leaned forward upon his elbow, inquiring what was the matter. "Why, a little snake has just crawled out of my boot," cried she. "Only one, my dear?" interrogated the Professor, calmly laying down again; there should have been three. He had put them there to keep them warm.

THE CLARION thinks McClure will be removed from the Senate, and that the "lightning will strike soon." No chunks of sympathy will be dropped for McClure, and if the lightning will purify the air around the gubernatorial mansion, we say "let 'er strike."—Vicksburg Herald.

## THE CITY CHARTER.

To the Editor of the Times.

There seems to be much discussion in regard to the proper change in the City Charter, and the public mind seems to be greatly excited on the subject.

While the provisions of the bill introduced in the Senate by Judge Johnston are being swept, we propose to suggest what we think will be fair and just to all, and what we believe will satisfy a large majority of the people of this city.

The tax-paying citizens of Jackson. But the Legislature should fix by law the salaries, and not leave it to the Board of Aldermen, who might reduce to-day and increase to-morrow. The question should be permanently settled, not subject to change, except by the Legislature.

That a reduction of salaries, and a reduction of taxes, is called for, and reform in city affairs actually demanded by all good citizens, no one can deny.

The office of Mayor has, for forty years, been filled for a salary not exceeding \$1,000, and one year the office was filled by James H. Boyd, Esq., for \$200 and fees, and during that administration there was universal satisfaction in regard to the economical management of city affairs.

The present Mayor's salary was raised to \$1,800, besides his fees, after he was elected, very much to the surprise, and against the wishes of the tax-payers of the city. The present impoverished condition of the country, and especially of the city, does not justify the payment of more than \$500 or \$600 salary and fees for the Mayor. We think the latter sum would be ample, especially as \$3,600 has been paid the present Mayor for the last two years' services, besides fees.

In times past the City Clerkship was held by the late Mr. F. A. Whiting, formerly in the Auditor's office, and as competent a clerk as ever lived, for the sum of \$75 per annum, and by C. H. Mansbry, Esq., afterwards Mayor, for \$100 per year, and no one would say that these gentlemen did not perform their duties as well as any one has since done. \$250 or \$300 is enough for this office.

The office of City Treasurer was, for many years, filled by Thomas Green, Esq., without compensation, and by the late C. A. Moore, Esq., for many years, and by D. N. Barrows, Esq., for several years, for \$100 per annum, and no one will question the ability of these gentlemen, or assert that they did not discharge their duties in a business-like manner. We hesitate not to say that many competent and faithful men can be found who will gladly perform the duties of City Treasurer for \$100 per annum.

But a few years since, and immediately preceding the election of the present incumbent, the office of City Physician was filled by that accomplished and distinguished physician, Dr. Wm. S. Langley, at a salary of \$300 in city warrants. Why pay more now?

We think \$500, with the fees, is full compensation for the City Marshal, who, by law, can act as constable for Hinds county.

Thirty dollars per month is a fair compensation for policemen and there will always be numerous applicants for the place at that price.

The Collector now receives six and a quarter per cent. on all collections. The assessment roll for last year amounted to over \$21,000. The Mayor should attend to the collection of licenses as formerly. The principal deputy of the Sheriff, Col. Wm. H. Taylor, was formerly Mayor for many years, and the Chief Collecting Clerk of the Sheriff, Mr. A. G. Kerr, was once Collector for the city, and they are both well acquainted with city business. Now does any one undertake to say that the city taxes could not be as well collected by these efficient officials, under the direction and control of the Sheriff, and thereby a large sum be saved; and would it not be more convenient for tax-payers to have to go to but one place where they could pay all their taxes at one and the same time?

The assessment of the city property has been nothing but a farce for some time past, for the book returned by the Assessor has been so changed by the Board of Aldermen that it could hardly be recognized by the Assessor. The State law requires the Assessor to make a separate assessment of the property in cities and towns, and why the necessity of paying \$400, when it can be as well, if not better done, for nothing? Let us save this expense.

We are strongly in favor of abolishing the office of City Assessor, and making the Sheriff City Collector. It will be a great saving, and give greater satisfaction to our people.

Have not the Aldermen patriotism enough to serve for \$100 for each meeting, in these times of distress and universal retrenchment and reform?

The provisions of the bill of Judge Johnston in relation to the jail, should be adopted. As it now stands, the responsibility is divided, and there is at all times great cause for complaints, which are never shifted from one to another. Let the Sheriff of the county control the jail, and let the city jailor be dispensed with, there is no earthly necessity for him, then let a contract be made with the Sheriff for keeping and subsisting the city prisoners. This course, as you say in your paper of yesterday, was one pursued for several years, and would save money, and the responsibility will not be subject to doubt; and uncertainty.

The argument that the salaries are paid in depreciated warrants is not a good one. What makes them so, if it is not the amount issued for large salaries and thrown upon the market? When Mayor Barrow went into office the warrants were worth but fifty cents; when he was removed by Gen. Gillem, warrants were selling readily for 90 and 92 cents, and the city debt had been reduced to \$8,000, and the jail and market graveyard, and many other improvements were made. Let all the city officials take before them, and as the members of the Legislature have to do, and if they can keep up the price of warrants by reducing expenses they will be the gainers.

The provision of the bill in relation to contracting for work on streets, etc., we think is a good one, and we believe it will meet the approbation of all good citizens; then let it become a law.

In regard to restoring the city boundaries we care but little. We think THE CLARION is mistaken in supposing that the limits residing outside the corporation. Our recollection is just the reverse. Certain it is that the white citizens then outside strongly opposed it, and we venture to say that not one white person who was then taken into the corporate lines is now in favor of retaining it. The measure was carried, according to our recollection, over the remonstrance of a large number of good citizens by a Radical Legislature, and if not done by the special purpose of making a strong Radical voting city, such certainly has been its effect.

But we do not wish to deprive the colored population of any rights which they have justly acquired; and we are perfectly willing that the Legislature should be the judge of the city of restoring the boundaries of the city to their old limits. As we said before, we care but little about this part of the bill, so we get the needed reform and reduction of salaries and expenses, so much desired by all taxpayers, that we may then have lower taxes.

Very many of the taxpayers of the city are widows, who have no voice in elections, but who cry loudly for relief from oppressive taxation; will the Legislature listen to their cry?

The measures herein proposed will save the citizens over \$4,000 per annum.

VERY MANY CITIZENS.

## SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

JUDICIARY—Mr. Taylor, chairman; Messrs. Catchings, Reynolds, Johnston, Morgan, Allen, McCaskill, Smith and Carter.

FINANCE—Mr. Graham, chairman; Messrs. Allen, McCaskill, Smith and Carter.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND MINES—Mr. Griffin, chairman; Messrs. Catchings, Sims, Smith, and White (col.).

EDUCATION—Mr. Foote, chairman; Messrs. Catchings, Sims, Smith, and White (col.).

PUBLIC WORKS—Mr. Carter, chairman; Messrs. Thompson and Shirley (col.).

PRINTING—Mr. Fitzgerald, chairman; Messrs. Barry, Oldham, Johnston and Allen, Foote, McCaskill and Tuttle.

RAILROADS—Mr. Furlong, chairman; Messrs. Graham, Thompson, Smith and Fowell.

CLAIMS—Mr. Metts, chairman; Messrs. Graham, Thompson, Smith and Fowell.

MILITIA—Mr. Furlong, chairman; Messrs. Mendenhall and Hooker.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Mr. Catchings, chairman; Messrs. Fowell, Thornton, Thornton, Furlong and Everett.

COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOUNDARIES—Mr. McCaskill, chairman; Messrs. Carter, Fowell, Fitzgerald and Smith.

PENITENTIARY AND PRISONS—Mr. Catchings, chairman; Messrs. Callicott, McCaskill, Terry and McNeil.

HUMANES AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS—Mr. Johnston, chairman; Messrs. Thornton, Thornton, Furlong and Everett.

PUBLIC LANDS—Mr. Sims, chairman; Messrs. Metts and Griffin.

CORPORATIONS—Mr. Chalmers, chairman; Messrs. Taylor, Thompson, Everett and (col.).

SENATE JOINT COMMITTEE.

EXECUTIVE CONTINGENT FUND—Mr. Chalmers, chairman; Messrs. Metts and McClure.

ENROLLED BILLS—Mr. Hooker, chairman; Messrs. Carter and Pratt.

STATE UNIVERSITIES—Mr. Sims, chairman; Messrs. Callicott, Griffin and Chalmers.

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION—Mr. Reynolds, chairman; Messrs. Catchings, Taylor, Pratt and Barry.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Mr. Mendenhall, chairman; Messrs. Oldham and McClure.

BANKS AND BANKING—Mr. Stone, chairman; Messrs. Hooker and Stewart.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Mr. McNeil, chairman; Messrs. Fitzgerald and White.

IMMIGRATION—Mr. Johnston, chairman; Messrs. Terry and Tuttle.